The Courier.

No. 430. Friday, January 3, 1794. Vol. X[illegible]

CIVIL DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them, in the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same Manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Honorable the President in Council, has thought proper to make Public for the Information of the Holders of Bonds, and Promissory notes of this Presidency, the following Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council of Bengal, dated 25th Ultimo.*

The Honorable the Court of Directors having authorized us to draw Bills upon them, in liquidation of their Indian Debts, at the Exchange of one Shilling and Eleven Pence for the Current Rupee, we hereby authorize you to receive the Bonds and Promissory Notes of your Government, in subscriptions to this remittance, and to grant the usual Certificates to the Subscribers, entitling them to Bills of Exchange, to be drawn by us on the Honorable the Court of Directors, at the Exchange of seven Shillings and Eight Pence per Star Pagoda, and payable at Five Hundred and forty eight Days, after the date of the Subscription, reserving however to the Honorable Court, the option of postponing the payment thereof, on paying Interest thereon half yearly, from the day of the Bills becoming due, until the day of their discharge, at the rate of five per Cent per Annum, in case the sums appropriated by the Act of Parliament, passed in 1793 towards the discharge of Bills of Exchange drawn in liquidation of the Indian Debt, and made payable according to priority of Date, should not admit of such Bills being paid, on the day of their becoming due.

You will observe that the subscriptions are limited to Bonds, and Promissory Notes, and that none are to be received in Cash."

The Bonds and Promissory Notes of this Presidency will accordingly be received in Subscriptions to the remittance upon the terms abovementioned.

Published by Order of the Governor,
in Council, ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

Fort St. George, 14th December, 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

THE HONORABLE *the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL, is pleased to publish the following Regulations for the Medical Department, and to direct that they have Effect at all Stations under this Presidency, on and after the *first Day of January*, 1794.

FIRST.—THAT, the Surgeons of his Majesty's and the Company's European Regiments shall have the Victualling of the Sick under their entire Charge and Management, and likewise the supplying them with every necessary Article of Hospital Clothing.

SECOND.—THAT, the Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency shall supply, upon Indents checked by the Hospital Boards, the Regimental Sick with all such Articles as the present System directs under the Denomination of Country and Bazar Medicines—Wines—Spirits, Sago, Spices. Oils, Limes, Eggs, Butter, Suet, Lint, Cloth for Bandages, Compresses &c, and every other Article heretofore supplied by the Apothecary and Storekeepers, Europe Instruments and Europe Medicines excepted, which are to be furnished, as heretofore by the Company.

THIRD.—THAT, the Regimental Surgeon shall supply the Hospital with Servants of every Denomination for the Purpose of preparing Medicines, and attending the Sick, in the same Proportion as directed by the Hospital Board viz. *one* Cooley to attend every *eight* Men, sick in the Hospital; *one* Cooley for every *three* Men in salivations---*one* Cooley to every Dysentric Patient bed-rid---exclusive of which, the following Proportion for 100 Men to be always supplied,---

Sweepers, three---Toties, three---Lamp Lighter, one.

Coolies for the Preparation of Medicines and dressings } Two,
Coolies for pounding the Mortar, } Two,
Coolies for the Application of Poultices, Fomentations and Injections, } Four,

FOURTH.---THAT, the said Surgeon shall supply the Hospital with Lamps, Oil, Pots, Mullies, Pans, and Firewood for the Cook-room and Dispensary: with Cooks and Washermen, and Water for every purpose.

FIFTH.---IN, order to defray the Expences of the foregoing supplies, the Surgeon shall be allowed to draw from the Company, sixty (60) Cash *per day* for every Man, sick or well, returned "*present* with the *Regiment*" or corps (besides the usual stoppage of *two* Fanams *forty* Cash, to be received from the pay of each Man in the Hospital) at the Rate of FORTY FIVE Fanams *per Pagoda*---and the Charges of the Apothecary or Medical Storekeeper, for supplies furnished by him, shall be allowed to pass, provided they do not exceed in Amount their (including every Expence) the sum of *twenty* (20) *Cash pay day* for every Man, sick or well, returned *present* with the Regiment or Corps, at the rate of *forty-five per Pagoda*.

SIXTH.---THAT for all stations of Europeans Invalids and Pensioners of whatever Number, and for all Detachments and Garrisons composed of Effective Europeans not exceeding *two hundred* Men, a fixed Monthly Allowance shall be granted to [illegible] Surgeon of the Garrison, station, or Detachment [illegible] Victualling, Clothing, Country and Buzar Medecines, and every Hospital Expence, Europe Medicines excepted, for each European on the strength of the garrison or Detachment the Sum of thirty (30) *Fanams per Month* when it exceeds the number of 100 Men; and the Sum of *Forty Five* (45) *Fanams*, or one Star Pagoda, when the Number of Men exceeds fifty, and does not amount to One hundred, and the Sum of Sixty (60) Fanams, or one Star Pagoda and Fifteen Fanams, when the Number does not amount to Fifty.

SEVENTH.---THAT, for each of the Sepoy Battalions the Monthly Sum of *twenty-five* (25) *Pagodas* be allowed for [illegible] and servants.

EIGHTH.---THAT, for Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the Corps of Pioneers, similar Allowances be drawn as for Battalions of Native Infantry.

NINTH.---THAT, for the [illegible] attached to each Battalion of Artillery, the Surgeons shall draw the Allowances regulated for Battalions of Native Infantry, and no more.

TENTH.---[illegible] Detachments from Native Corps for which [illegible] drawn the Surgeon re[illegible] the Allowances [illegible] the Expence.

ELEVENTH.---[illegible] Monthly Allowances shall be [illegible] the Surgeons of Stations where Sick Officers and [illegible] resort to for the Benefit of the Sea Air, and [illegible] Civil Servants, Staff, Invalids or Pensioners [illegible] or a few Invalids. That is to say, for C[illegible] Vizagapatam, Masulipatam, Cuddalore, and [illegible] *twenty five* Pagodas *per Month* for Medicine [illegible] expenditures: for Vellore, [illegible] jore and Palamcotta [illegible] *Pagodas per Month*: for Samulcotah, [illegible] Chingliput, Negapatam, and Madura *fif*[illegible] *Pagodas*. And at other Stations where are Commanding Officers, Paymasters; or a few Invalids, and when the Surgeon may not receive any of the Allowances before-mentioned, *ten Pagodas per Month*.

TWELFTH.---THAT, the Allowances mentioned in the preceeding article shall be considered in full for every expence, Europe Medicines *excepted*.

THIRTEENTH.---THAT, the Surgeons shall take from the Contractors the stores at present in use with their sick at a fair Valuation.

FOURTEENTH.---THAT, the Head-Surgeon in the Circars do reside in future at Ellore, instead of Masulipatam.

FIFTEENTH.---As, by these Regulations it will be the Duty of the Head-surgeon to superintend the Conduct of the Regimental surgeons at their respective hospitals; and as it is necessary to provide, at Madras for the immediate relief of Recruits and sailors affected on their Arrival from Europe with scorbutic and other Dangerous Complaints, as well as for the Invalids and Pensioners attached to the Garrison, a surgeon shall be appointed for this Purpose, to have the Charge of all Patients of this Description, and to be allowed for each Man in hospital *eight* (8) Fanams *per diem*, in full for Victualling, Clothing, Buzar Medecines, and every other Article necessary for the sick, Europe Medicines excepted---No Man to be admitted into the hospital without a previous examination of the head surgeon, who is to visit the hospital daily; seam[illegible] belonging to his Majesty's and the Company's ship, are not to be included, but for these, separate Accounts must be kept.

By ORDER of the HONORABLE *the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL.

W. C. JACKSON, SEC.

Fort St. George, 4th December 1793.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER *of the* PRESIDENT *in* COUNCIL, *the following Regulations, established by the* Honorable the Court of Directors, *respecting the Transmission of Private Letters from this Presidency to England, is made public.*

Every Private Letter or Package, which weighs more than Two Ounces, to be taxed with the Payment of four Sicca Rupees; *every one exceeding Three Ounces,* nine Sicca Rupees; *and others of a yet greater Weight, to be charged, in like manner, with the Rates formed of the Squares of the Number of Ounces which they exceed in weight —for example, any letter or Package which exceeds Two Ounces, to pay four Rupees; any that exceeds Three Ounces 9 Rupees; any that exceeds Four Ounces 16 Rupees; and so on:—And no Letter which is rateable with Postage to be received into the Packet, without the Postage being paid, and the Weight written on the Cover.*

PUBLISHED by ORDER of the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

Fort St. George, 7th December, 1793

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY ORDER *of the* PRESIDENT in COUNCIL, *the following Standing Order, established by the* Honorable the Court of Directors, *on the 8th* April 1789, *is made public.*

" RESOLVED, *that no Person whatever, in " the Company's Service, shall be permitted to remain in England any Period of Time, exceeding " Two Years from their Arrival.*"

PUBLISHED by ORDER of the GOVERNOR in COUNCIL.

ROBERT CLERK, SEC.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that a Dividend of Eighty Thousand (80,000) Pagodas will be made on the Tenth of January next, to the Private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob, on the principles of Distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to these Creditors.*

By order of the Honorable the President in Counsel,

W. C. JACKSON, SEC.

To the Consolidated Creditors of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The Honorable the Governor in Council having been pleased to declare a Dividend of Eighty Thousand (80,000) Pagodas to the Private Creditors of His Highness the Nabob. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that the same will be issued, on the tenth day of January next agreeably thereto.*

To the New Consolidated Creditors Fanams, 27, 65, 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ *per Cent in further part of Interest for year* 1789.

To the Old Cavalry Creditors Interest for the year 1793, *Principal Pags.* 1 24, 45 $\frac{10}{16}$ *per Cent.*

The same Dividend of Principal & interest will be paid to the Creditors of the New Cavalry Loan.

In order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Books will be Shut from the 1st, until the 10th of next Month.

THOMAS COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George, 31st December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that Applications have been this Day made for Letters of Administration to the Estates and Effects of Griffith Richards, J. Redburn, J. Leslie, J. Robinson J. Middleton, J. Jaggait, deceased, of Artillery, by J. Drageatt, Serjant of Artillery, as Friend to the said deceased Persons.*

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

[illegible] Hall: 3d December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN; *that Applications have been this Day made, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Edward Sha[illegible] Pelich, deceased, by C. Hughes, as Friend to the said deceased Persons.*

G. CHALMER, Proctor.

Town Hall [illegible]th December, 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Madraspatnam, in the Ecclesiastical Side.

LETTERS of Administration were this day prayed by Serjeant John Smith, of his Majesty's 72d regiment, Attorney to Murdoch Macleod, and Farquhar Kennedy, of the aforesaid regiment, to the Estates and Effects of the late Peter MacMillan, John Macleod, and Lauchlin Kennedy, deceased, the former as Friend, and the latter as Brother to the deceased.

Town Hall, 29th December, 1793. J. S. HALL, Proctor,

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Honourable the MAYORS COURT, at Madraspatnam.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. Henry Lane, of his Majesty's 52d regiment, are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective debts to Lieuts. Hughes and Browne, of the said regiment; the Executors of the said deceased, and all persons having demands on the said Estate, are desired to make them known to the said Executors.

December 30th, 1793.

ESTATE OF THE LATE JOHN HALL,

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having passed the Seals of the Honorable the Mayor's Court to Mrs. Marianne Hall, Messrs. Henry Chichley Michell, John Defries Junior, Thomas Stephens and Edward Watts, of the Estate and Effects of the late John Hall Deceased, It is requested that all Persons indebted to the said Estate do make immediate Payment of the same to the Administrators, and all Persons having Claims on the said Estate are desired to send an account thereof to the said Administrators stating the amount and Nature of their Demands.

It is also requested that those who are indebted to the Shop of Mr. Hall, kept under the Management of Mr. Franck, will pay the amount of their respective Bills to the said Mr. Franck, who is Authorised by the administrators to receive the Same, and his Receipt will be a sufficient discharge.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Lieut. Mackenzie's Sketch of the War, with Tippoo Sultaun.

THE second Volume of this Work, is now in the Press, and will be Published with all possible Expediton, agreeably to the Author's Promise. —Copies bespoke before the Middle of February next, will be delivered as soon afterwards as possible, on Application to Mr. Edward Shaw, of *Calcutta*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Bencoolen and Batavia. The Ship Experiment, T. H. Spence, Commander, will Sail on or about the 10th day of January—the Experiment is coppered and a prime sailer. For Freight apply to Messers. Chase, Sewell and Chase, Fort St. George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE *Honorble the Mayor's Court, having been pleased to order that Letters of Administration, of the Estate and Effects of Lieut. John Stewart, of his Majesty's 71st Regiment deceased, be granted to John Stewart of Walajahbad, all Persons who have Claims on the Estate are desired to make the same known to the said Administrator, and all Persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to Pay to him their respective Amounts.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, *that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam for letters of Administration to be granted to Henry Butt, Serjeant in Captain Hay's Company [illegible] first Battalion of Artillery in the Honorable Company's Service, of the respective goods and chattels of James Walden, Thomas Burke, Joshua Groves, George Collings, William Binnham, Francis Beck, Lawrence Doyle, and Thomas Fishendon, late Privates in the said Battalion respectively deceased, as a friend of the said several, and respective deceased Persons.*

J. WHITE, Proctor.

COLONEL MAULE'S [illegible]RY.

CATALOGUES of the ab[illegible] be had at the Courier Printing Office, Fort St. George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Lieut. Samuel Briggs Deceased having been granted to Mr. Robert Malcolm, Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having Claims on the said Estate, are requested to make the same known to Mr. George Pasley, Attorney [illegible] the Administrator—and all Persons indebted [illegible] the said Estate, are requested to Pay [illegible] Respective Amounts

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. R. and J. Hendersons beg leave to Inform the Settlement, that Catalogues, Comprising the Library of the late Col. George Maule have been forwarded [illegible] the Different Stations on the 17th Instant, and by Order of the Administrat[illegible] the Sale is deferred until Wednesday the 15th of January next, for the Convenience of Persons Residing at a distance.

N. B. Catalogues to be had at the Auction Room.

RIERDON AND BOLDS's GODOWN.

RIERDON and BOLDS, beg leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of the Settlement, th[illegible] they have lately Purchased a Quantity of very Excellent high Flavoured French Claret, which th[illegible] are selling at five Star Pags. per Dozen, they ha[illegible] also a Quantity of sound French Claret for Sale [illegible] Commission at 3 and a quarter Pags. per Dozen

Fort St. George:
2d, Jan. 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR FREIGHT, the Grab Adventure, Capt. Godfrey; Coppered and a Prime Sailer: will Receive Freight on moderate Terms, for any of the Northern Ports, as far as Ganjam, and will also treat for any Return Freight to this Port. [illegible] Adventure leaves this in a few days.

N. B. Applications to be made to the Commander as above, or Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Person who has any just demand against WILLIAM BALFOUR, Esq. deceased, is hereby required to make the same now known to OLIVER COLT, & FRANK DAY, acting Executors in India to that Estate: who have also to require that any Person, indebted to the said Estate, will be pleased to pay the Amount without Delay to the said Executors, in order to enable them to have the same Remitted to the Executors in England, along with the other property belonging to the said Estate.

Fort St. George: 23d December 1793.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ANY Person who has any just Demand, against JOHN COLIN TONY[illegible], Esq. deceased, is hereby required to make the same known to Messrs. Colt, Baker, and Co. Attornies to Colonel John Floyd, the Executor in India to that Estate, who are also authorised to receive payment of any [illegible] to the said Estate, and which they re[illegible] made known without any delay, as the [illegible] the said Estate, are now in readiness to be [illegible]mitted to the Executors in England.

Fort St. George: 23d December, 1793.

To be sold by Public Outcry,

On the Premises,

On Saturday the 4th of January next,

At 5 o'clock in the Afternoon,

TWO Houses, with convenient Offices, the property of Lieutenant Colonel Alco[illegible] tuated in the broad street, leading from the [illegible]nade, to Mr. Popham's House

Conditions to be mentioned at the time of sale.

December 23d, 1793.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Order of the Administratrix and Administrators to the Estate of Mr. John Hall deceased, by Sharp and Heefke, at their Rooms, on Monday, the 13th of Jan. 1794, the following Goods,—Conditions of Sale are, that the highest Bidder be considered the Purchaser, and in case of dispute between two Bidders, the Lot to be put up again, the Goods to be Paid for on Delivery, and taken away within three Days from the Day of Sale, otherwise to be Resold at the Risk of the First Purchaser.

English Claret,	1 Pair Lustres,
French ditto.	Candle Shades,
Madeira in Bottles,	Corks,
Brandy in do.	Canvas,
Rum in do.	China Hams,
Gin in do.	Bengal and Europe Cand[illegible]
Red Port in do.	
Cyder in do.	2 cases of Glass Ware,
[illegible]erry in do.	2 do. of Sword Blades,
Rum Shrub in do.	8 casks of [illegible]mar,
Champaign in do.	Bengal [illegible]oka, Snakes and Chillums,
Cherry Brandy in do.	White lead in Casks,
Vinegar in do.	Europe paint of different colours,
Sal[illegible] Oil in do.	Linseed Oil,
Arrack in Casks	Cordage,
Rum in do.	Wood Oil in Jars,
Cyder in do.	A quantity of white Marble Paving Stones and various other Articles.
Perry in do.	
Gin in Cases,	
Sugar Candy in whole and half Tubs.	

THE MADRAS PRINTING OFFICE.

THE PUBLIC *are most respectfully informed, that the* MADRAS PRESS *is removed to the convenient and centrical premises, opposite to the* HONOURABLE *the* MAYOR'S COURT HOUSE, *in Court-House Street; where all Orders in the Branch of Printing will be received, and to which strict Care and Attention will be uniformly paid*

J. D. MATTHEWS, PRINTER, *on* BEHALF *of the* PROPRIETORS *of the* MADRAS PRESS.

☞ THE COURIER, as usual, will be published at the Madras Printing Office, every Friday Morning, and Advertisements there received for the same.

N. B. A LETTER BOX is placed near the outward Door, for the reception of occasional, and contributory Correspondence.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE EDITOR might be considered as deficient in respect towards the READERS of the COURIER, had he suffered the present season to escape, without testifying his sense of obligation, for the indulgence he has received in his official situation: and that he MAY deserve a continuance of their favours, he will endeavour, on all occasions, to avail himself of such Intelligence as may occur, and, as it occurs, he will aim to lay it before his READERS with accuracy and truth—The EDITOR, wholly uninfluenced and unprejudiced by Party-spirit, has attempted in his details of what has happened on the CONTINENT of EUROPE, to select from the ENGLISH and FOREIGN PRINTS, such relations as appeared to him to be the more probable, and has paid not any regard, whether the Extracts, he has taken, were chosen from the MINISTERIAL or OPPOSITION-PRINTS; considering it his first duty to represent occurrences in their *true shape*, NOT in the form, in which he might have WISHED them to have been. The same transaction, as described by different parties, it would seem unnecessary for the EDITOR to remark, is seldom stated in the same way; and it were impossible, from the distance at which he is situated from the CONTINENT to decide with any certainty, which might be right, and which wrong. And accounts may be supposed to be as incorrect, dictated under the influence of Office, as under virulence *extra* official. Impartiality, the EDITOR conceives, should be the characteristic of a PUBLIC PRINT, circumstanced like the COURIER, and impressed with this idea, he hopes, that he hath shewn, and will shew himself impartial.

The EDITOR think it not superfluous to mention, that extraordinary means have been taken to procure the most early and various intelligence: and peculiar regard will be had to such objects, that may interest the *Commercial Part* of his READERS; and to that end a Correspondence has been opened at the different Presidencies, and at the subordinate Mercantile Establishments. Nor does the EDITOR hold it beneath his concern, to have provided for the lighter entertainment of his Subscribers, and he holds himself not less honoured, than fortunate, in having it in his power to add, that he hath received, almost unsolicited, assurances of periodical assistance, both in POETRY and PROSE, from certain literary Friends, whose kindness he knows how to estimate, but not sufficiently to acknowledge.

The EDITOR has further to remark, that additional attention has been paid to the TYPOGRAPHY of the COURIER, by the procuring A PRINTER, of considerable professional knowledge, from Calcutta; whose superior skill, must and it is not doubted, will recommend him to the notice of the PUBLIC.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, JANUARY. 3, 1794.

WE have great pleasure in laying before our Readers the particulars that have transpired, of the very interesting, and important intelligence, lately received, relative to the situation of affairs on the Continent of Europe.

MR. MANESTY, through whom the Intelligence came, and who dates his letter from the neighbourhood of *Bussora*, had received Accounts, of as late a date as the 9th of *August*, when the COMBINED ARMIES were pursuing success with rapid motions—They had taken Vallenciennes, Condé, Mentz, and Lisle.

Thus in the possession of the Frontier Forts, the obstacles that impeded their March to *Paris*, were removed, and it is said, that they were within Seventy miles of that devoted city, where the utmost anarchy, and confusion is said to have prevailed. The Convention, composed of men disunited in their objects, and with the appearence of approaching dangers, cannot, it may be concieved, take any step to oppose the Conquerors—In fact, were they otherwise, they are not in Possession of the necessary resources: they have no money at the Capital, and their men must be drawn from the Provinces: some of which have already revolted and all communication with the rest, must inevitably be cut off the moment the Combined Armies appear in their vicinity.

Some short time previous to the fall of *Valenciennes*, the CONVENTION sent an Army of *forty thousand men*, under the command of G. LAMOLIERRE, to suppress the progress of the *Britons*, under the command of the brave and active *Gen. Gaston*: the two armies met on the borders of the *Loire*, and a bloody battle was fought. The Conventionalists were totally defeated, having lost upwards of *twenty thousand men*, Killed, Wounded and taken Prisoners; amongst the former is numbered their gallant leader, one of the best Officers in the Service of the *Convention*.

It is to be observed, that *Gen. Gaston* has not yet declared in favor of Monarchy, if we may judge from circumstances; an offer was made to reinforce him with some of the Emigrant Troops, which he declined: our brother journalist has assigned a reason for this fact, to which we cannot by any means subscribe: if we could penetrate the authority upon which it is given, we should readily follow his example, provided it was such as might be depended on.

Marat, who had latley led the Convention, has been killed, it is said, by a young French Woman who stabbed him with a dagger. She has since been tried and condemned; but we do not hear that she has yet suffered execution: so that we are led to hope she may be saved. During her trial she displayed great fortitude and gloried in the act she had perpetrated.

On being questioned by her Judges (the *National Convention*) whether she had any accomplices, and what induced her to commit the crime! she answered, "that she had no accomplices, that no one but herself was concerned in the crime, and that she had kept her intentions against *Marat* concealed in her own bosom, until they were carried into effect. That perceiving the Civil War was spreading throughout the kingdom, and that *Marat* was its principal promoter, she had determined on sacrificing herself to the good of her Country."

This young woman (whose name is Cordé and who has thus signalised herself) is said to be about twenty five years of age.

When, and where Marat fell we have not heard: the extract from Mr. Manestys letter does not notice, and, we trust, that for the sake of delicacy, and common decency, it was not as the HIRCARRAH has stated it to be, in a Bathing-Tub. How far political enthusiasm might have led Marat into acts, that dishonor the legislator and disgrace the patriot, we will not take upon ourselves to determine; but we have understood that in social life, he was esteemed a man possessing a cultivated understanding and a polished mind.

In the West Indies the Interest of the democratic party had received a very severe shock. Admiral Gardiner with seven ships of the line, six frigates, and two sloops, having approached Martinique for the purpose of reducing that Island, a French 74, a Frigate and a Bomb, that were stationed there, perceiving our fleet, weighed and stood out to meet it; and when within a proper distance, the National flag was hauled down, the Royal Colours hoisted in its stead and they saluted the Admiral. The French Commander then declared his intentions to co-operate with Admiral Gardiner in his measures against the place.

The latest account received from Mr. Manesty, who was in the Island of Grain near Bussora, expresses his hopes of receiving the agreeable news of a peace in the course of a Month. At this Island the Antelope, a Bombay Cruizer, had arrived on the 15th October with dispatches for England, and when the posts set out from Bombay a signal for her being in the offing was then flying.

The spirit of counter revolution has reached the Mauritius, where M. St. Felix has formed a little squadron of Vessels, and once more elevated the White Flag, so that the Prizes sent into the Island by the Privateers, cruizing in the Streights of Malacca, will most probably fall into his hands. We do not know, what force M. St. Felix has under him, but we hear, that the Democratic compact are affraid of his making a descent on the Island, where doubtless there are some who wish success to the Royal Cause, and where also the evil genius has instigated strife, and contentions, anarchy, and confusion.

By a ship also, bound to Botany Bay with convicts, and which was spoken off the Island of Java; after an almost incredible, short passage, we are given to understand that Peace, at the time of the Transports leaving England, was universally spoken of, as an event, likely to happen soon. The Convention, it was said, had again decreed a Monarchical form of Government; and the Dauphin, in consequence, had been set upon the Throne.—The Regent, during the Minority of LOUIS XVII. it was further reported, had been chosen, and that the Queen had been nominated to that high trust.

We cannot but give a certain degree of Credit to the succeeding part of the foregoing Paragraph; but [illegible] hesitate, in receiving the [illegible] which states the appointment of the Queen to the Regency, as the general opinion of the people, would be manifestly averse to a measure of such a nature, both from Custom and Prejudice. It however would seem very probable that the Guardianship, of the Person, of her Royal Son, should be invested in the unfortunate *Antoniette*.

We are happy to have it in our power, from respectable authority, to contradict a report, which for sometime had been prevalent, and which, with much pomp and shew of circumstance, had been detailed in several of the *Bengal Prints*, of the capture and plundering of BENCOOLEN—From intelligence received from that place, and brought by Captain *Lightbourne*, we learn, that the Settlement of *Fort Marlbrough* is in a flourishing and happy state, and altogether free from apprehension, with respect to an invasion. Indeed from the strength alone of the establishment, such a circumstance could scarcely have been credited, more particularly, since Government must have been apprised of the subsisting hostilities between France and England.

MILITARY IN[illegible]GENCE.

Fort St. George: 30th December 1793.

G. O.

Colonel Thomas Bruce, permitted to proceed to Europe for the re-establishment of his health.

Colonel Eccles Nixon placed on the Effective List, *vice* Bruce, on leave to Europe.

Fort St. George: 31st December, 1793.

G. O.

Captain Alexander Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th Regiment, appointed to the command of Vellum, vice Skelly, deceased.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE WEBSTER, Esq. *Sheriff* for the present year.

Mr. W. Hawkins, to be Paymaster and Storekeeper at Trichinopoly, vice Garrow, permitted to resign.

LOSS OF THE HAMPSHIRE.

CAPTAIN REID, in the *Hampshire*, having been long becalmed on his passage to Bombay; and being in want of water, put in for a supply, on the 5th of August, into Diego Gracia, a small Island, in lat. 7. 3 S. and 72. 20. E. long.

Whilst working into the Harbour, the Ship unfortunately struck on a Coral Rock; and although the crew were kept continually at work, at our Pumps, the water continued to gain upon the ship at the rate of 2 feet an hour: and it was found, that the only chance for saving the Crew, was by running the Vessel on shore, which was at length effected—but with difficulty, as she was more than half filled with water at the time: Capt. Reid, being apprised that the French had formed a settlement on the island, had hoisted American Colours: Tents were pitched on shore, and every thing possible was saved from the Wreck.

Among the Crew were two French Sea—cunnies, who deserted, and gave information, that the vessel, and cargo were English—and that the Hampshire had taken a French Brig on the Coast of Pedier, and had touched at that Island, merely with an intention to plunder it. The French highly exasperated, at the above intelligence, determined on destroying them---and Captain Reid, being acquainted by two Slaves of the intention of the French, ordered an intrenchment to be immediatly thrown up, and two 9 Pounders, Carronades to be mounted—The crew were armed with the Musquetry, and whatever weapons Capt. Reid had preserved from the Wreck.

The French Chief having come down in a Canoe, under pretence of a friendly visit, and during which the meditated attack was to take place, was immediatly secured, in irons; but his people escaping with the canoe, gave notice to the armed party, then nearly approaching, which retired with percipitancy, to their settlement, about two miles from Capt. Reids Intrenchment.

Similar attempts being to be expected, and which would hinder the possibility of escaping from the island, Capt. Reid determined on attacking the French Town. On the morning, of the 8th of September, he set out in the long boat, manned, and armed, and with one of the carronades in her bow—leaving a sufficient number of the crew to protect the tents &c. and in two hours reached the place, where he found the French, formed on the Beach to receive him—a heavy fire of Musquetry ensued on both sides, and the grape shot from the carronade, soon compelled the enemy to retreat: a landing was then effected, the French were driven to the woods, and the Town, consisting of about 50 houses, soon reduced to ashes: the National flag was struck, and the English colours hoisted in its place; when Capt Reid, with his victorious crew, returned in triumph to their tents, carrying with them a large canoe, laden with many articles of which they were in great want.

Capt. Reid, then proceeded to deck and fit out the long boat, on which he alone depended to effect his escape. During the necessary operations, a small vessel under French colours approached the island, but on observing the English colours flying, put about, and stood to sea. After two months of hard labour, the boat was completed, and Capt. Reid with his brave crew, sailed from Diego Gracia. In ten days he made one of the Maldives, where he remained for a few days to refresh the people and in seven days after his sailing from the Madives, arrived at Cochin.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND—The reinforcement of Artillery, Infantry, and Military Stores, lately sent from Bengal, for this Island, are safely arrived on the Union.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.

On Wednesday Night, the 1st Instant, LADY OAKELEY, gave her Annual Ball, to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement at the Public Rooms; which was numerously and brilliantly attended.

The Ball was opened by Mr. White, and the fair Bride—Mrs. Richardson.

The Order of the Minuets, which commenced at nine, was as follows.—

Mr. White, and Mrs. Richardson,
Mr. Roebuck and Lady Oakeley,
Mr. Roebuck and Mrs. White,
Lieut. Walker and Mrs. Michell,
Lieut. Stephenson and Miss Popham,
Mr. Roebuck and Miss Nixon,
AND
The two Misses, Nixons,

At ten o'clock, when minuets were concluded, the Company retired to a Sumptous and Elegant Repast—summoned by the loyal Tune of "*God save the King.*"

We have rarely had to note Tables disposed and arranged with so much Taste, and at the same time with so much convenience to the partakers in the *Fete*—so much to the pleasure of the Eye, and so commodious to the Gratification of a Sister Sense.

The dance was renewed after Supper, and took a more chearful turn. The Country dances, and Reels continued nearly until three o'Clock the next morning: when the Company retired, somewhat *loth*.

The *Hostage Princes*, and the young *Rajah* of Tanjore, with their respective suites were present; and were highly gratified, and partook more, than we have before noticed at similar Entertainments, in the joys of the occasion.

Many decorations were added to the Rooms, supplied by that happy taste which can give seeming importance even to Minutia.

We do not recollect to have seen in India, nor, perhaps *out* of it, a more captivating assemblage of female Charms, and attractive accomplishments.

Letters from *Pondicherry* are filled with promise of festivity; COL. FLOYD was to give a splendid Ball on the 1st Instant; and the Officers of the *Garrison* were to give a second on the sixth—twelfth day, with *Rooms, Concerts*, &c. ad infinitum.

COL. COLLINS, on the twelfth night, entertains the *Garrison* of *Vellore* with a *grand fete*, and there is observable, already, happy "note of preparation!"

Lt. Mark Wilkes, is appointed Secretary to the Male Assylum; in the room of Mr. Hamilton who has resigned that office.

Colonel Brathwaite paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the above Charitable Institution at the late meeting of the committee for the management thereof, one thousand Star Pags. arising from a Tax on Spiritous Liquors, levied on the sale of those articles in the Camp before Pondicherry.

Seventy five Pagodas were presented at the same time being the amount sale of Liquors left at Amboor, while Lt. Cuppage was in the command of that Fort.

Under the patronage of LADY OAKELEY, a sacred Oratorio will be performed at the Church on the 20th Instant for the benefit of the Asylum at which several *amateurs* will assist. One grand rehearsal of the Messiah, has been already had; and the second we understand, will take place to-morrow.

The Bombay Government, have announced Officially, that all goods and Merchandize imported into the Province of Malabar, the produce of the Honorable Company's Territories in India, shall be exempt from all Duties and Customs whatever from and after the 1st of January 1794.

Any Merchant exporting goods for the Malabar Coast, must apply to the Custom Master of the Settlement he may export them from, for a Certificate of the goods he means to export.

F. W. PEMBERTON, Esq. is appointed *Mayor*, and R. CHURCH, Esq. Sheriff of Bombay, for the present year.

RICE, in the Bombay market, has fallen in price, very considerably, within the last fortnight, from the cargoes lately arrived from Bengal, and the expected abundance of the coming crops

The ship Amelia, on her passage to China, saw near Pulo Sapata, the top-gallant masts and rigging of a very large ship, just above water; and from the freshness of their appearance, it was concluded the ship had foundered but a few days before—she was supposed to be the Narbudda, of Bombay.

A packet, said to be of importance, was brought to China, for Lord Macartney, on the Minerva, Indiaman; and which the Super-Cargoes forwarded to Pekin, on a small Snow, taken up for that purpose.

The Commander of the Snow was directed to proceed as high as possible up the Yellow River, which is navigable for small vessels.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP LION, the JACKALL TENDER, and the ENDEAVOUR, Company's cruizer, arrived three days after the sailing of the Snow.

JAMES DUNKIN, Esq. is appointed *Sheriff* of Calcutta, for the present year.

The Calcutta Races are to commence on the 8th of January.

Letters from Batavia, of the 15th September, mention, that the Dutch Government had abolished all fees usually paid to the Shebunder, on Sugar and Arrack, and thrown open the Trade in these articles to all persons; a small duty only, to be paid in future to the Company, on exportation. It is also mentioned, that it was the intention of the Government, to promote a free trade in general, at Batavia.

" *Word of denial in thy Labra there!*
SHAKESPEAR.

The COURIER did not think, that the HIRCARRAH would have given him the trouble to add a word, to what he has already said, on the subject of the 150,000 *Men in Buckram!!*—but he finds, however unwilling he might have been to observe again on the HIRCARRAH's unfortunate statement, that he is called upon, especially, to offer some further short remarks, and short they *shall* be, to certain rash assertions in his last Paper.

The HIRCARRAH, " steering clear, as he " calls it, between the superiority of indifference, and the petulance of *dispute*, desires to " advert, only to the few points relative to " *fact*, which are to be found in the controversial column of the last COURIER.—And he avers, almost immediately, thereon, " That " he has not been on *this*, or *any* occasion, " the *first* to attack."—In reply, the COURIER challenges the attention of the HIRCARRAH to his Paper of the 10th of December, and although Wits have but short memories, and the Hircarrah has proved himself a marvellous Wit, in the said Paper, yet with this hint he may be able perhaps to discover something *like* an attack, even on a casual error of the Press; respecting the fleet of Admiral Gardiner; and in the next succeeding paragraph, perchance, he may espy also something in the shape of a second assault, in allusion to the Courier's account of the operations against *Valenciennes*. Having this Paper before his eyes, it is hoped, that the Hircarrah will not persist in asserting, " that he has not on ANY " occasion been *first* to attack."

But " in adverting only, to the few points, " relative to fact, to be found in the last " Courier" the HIRCARRAH, it is to be feared, has been led by a strange *Ignis Fatuus* out of his way, and has raved of " *Isnard and Brunet*"—of *sans-culottes*—of *Cash Chests!! Empty Tumbrils*—and the *Mountain*—"of *Mr. Fox*—*false lights* — the *Jacobins*—and eke *Volcanoes dire!*—of *terrified assemblies*—" *fallen, falen, fallen*," with the *devious Hircarrah*, into Wells and Whirlpools,—not to be extricated even by " the *Habeas Corpus*, of the *Etat Generaux*, or *Tiers Etat*.—The worthies, mentioned in the heteregoneous mass, which occupies one extended column, it is presumed, make no part, or at least a very inconsiderable one, of the *hundred and fifty thousand Men!*

Of the " Men in Buckram", it is true, that the HIRCARRAH has, thereafter, attempted to give some account—but *what* account? and on what—Authority?

" Something too much of This!"

It is said, but it is an homely adage, that some animals, in endeavouring to swim, cut their own Throats.---The Courier leaves the application to the new establishment at *Hog*-Hill.

TO MR. EDITOR.

SIR,

I SEE as how, in the New Newspaper, under date the 24th December, that a lubberly sort of a chap, calling himself " A SEAMAN," has bowsed out a deal of palaver and stuff, to shew as how he had a vast regard for the honor of the British flag, and such sort—and moreover he wished to make believe, that you, your honour had *none*. Now, Mr. Editor, both I, and my messmate know you to be a tight kind of a fellow for giving a Seaman his due, and have both seen you with great satisfaction, an please ye, bestow a power of good words, on *Pellew*, *Riou*, and *Strachan*, and other brave weather beaten Tars, and we cannot be brought to think, that you would hang a-stern in serving out a proper quantity to honest George Lumsdaine: and it makes *Joey* and myself mad, that you should take the ire of a Nimcompoop, without ever seeking to return it; and therefore with a little of Joey's assistance in the spelling, I have set about this letter to your honor; hoping that you will do yourself justice in writing it in you next Paper. You may let " A SEAMAN" know from us, that he is no Seaman, though he may be wonderfully larned and all that, and may have drank flip with *Mr. Moniteur de Paris*, and *Gazette Nationale*, and other outlandish gentlefolks, whom *Joey* and I have no acquaintance with, nor any one of our ships company—you may tell him too, that he knows no more of the matter of an action at sea, than the man in the moon, or *Sir Robert Boyd*, who saving his honour and dignity;] was several degrees out of the bearing of the *Mounseer*, and the *iris*, at the time they changed compliments.

But avast! avast! a man, do ye see, Mr. Editor, aye, and an honest fellow too, may chalk down, that *once* on a time, a *French* ship, of the same metal, had ventured to bear up and change a broadside with a brave English frigate, so that it be according to the Bible and the *Log*; and he may even be bold enough to write down, that the English frigate lost her foremast, taking the *Bible* and *Log* into the reckoning, and may not mean a jot of harm to the British Navy for all that. The honour of the British flag, mind me, has been got by a long list of brave actions, resolutely and boldly fought my tight Lad, and cannot, thank God, be tarnished by one unlucky and misfortunate engagement; and which might have happened to old Rodney, as well as George Lumsdaine—and, thank God, if the British flag wanted support, it would find many a better fellow than such " A SEAMAN," who I dare say, doesn't know a yarn about the ship, though he has begged " to lay the *true Log* along side the *French one*" as he has called it.

I don't know what he means by the *French Log*; but I will lay your's, Mr. Courier, or Mr. Editor, along side this " SEAMANS" on board the *Hircarrah*: that you and every body else may see the accounts are the same, and there is no difference in them: and this " SEAMAN," whoever he is, has been carrying *false colours*, and has overhauled this action, for no good purpose, no, nor for the good of the service, whatever he pretends.

The remarks under the accounts are my own, but if you like, they are much at yours and the Public's service, as also is

Your most obedient and dutiful Servant,
to command,
TOM TARPAULIN.

MADRAS ROADS,
31st Dec. 1793.
Eight A. M.

ACTION between the IRIS and MEDEA.

Capt. Lumsdaine of the *Iris* frigate of 36 guns, fell in with the French National frigate the *Medea*, of *equal force*, in the Medeterranean 1st of June the action continued *for two hours*, when the Iris, having *thirty* men *killed* and *wounded*, and her *foremast shortly* after *falling over the side*, bore up, and got away with some difficulty.—The *Master* of the Iris fell in the *action*, and *Lt Bennet*. nephew to the Duke of Northumberland was badly *wounded*.

The loss of the enemy not known.

COURIER.

* ALITER.

STAR.——*June* 12,

Yesterday morning letters were received at the Admiralty Office, Charing-cross, from Sir R. Boyd, Governor of Gibraltar, which mention, that a severe engagement had taken place between the *Iris* frigate, of 32 *guns* 220 men, Capt. *G. Lumsdaine*, and the *Medea*, a large French frigate, carrying 38 guns, and 300 men. The *action* continued *for full two hours*, during which the *Iris* had *7 men killed*, and 23 *wounded*; but while the *Iris* was *pursuing the advantages this contest gave her*,† her foremast fell over her side, and her rigging being much shattered, Captain Lumsdaine, her gallant Commander, had the mortification to find himself unable to pursue the enemy. We are sorry to add, that the Master of the *Iris* is among the slain; and that Lieutenant Bennet, nephew to the Duke of Northumberland, is to be numbered with the wounded.

* ALITER. Never heard of such a part, I do assure you, in all my life. Asked the Captains Clerk, he says, but he's a wag, that aliter is French, or Irish, I do'nt recollect which, for one and the same thing; and so I am inclined to think; pray inform me if its otherwise

† Pursuing the advantage" never heard before that. having 7 men killed, and 23 wounded, was an advantage Mem: we live to learn.

PARTICULARS of the TWO ACCOUNTS.

COURIER. Iris, 36 Guns.	ALITER. Iris 32 Guns.
	N. B. Frigates rated 32 Guns, carry by Lord Howe's regulation, 38.
French equal force,	Medea, 38 Guns.
Action continued two hours,	Action, 2 hours,
In the Iris 30 killed and wounded,	Killed 7, wounded 23,
Foremast fell over the side,	Foremast fell over the side,
Got away with some difficulty,	Unable to pursue the Enemy,
Master killed,	Master of Iris slain,
Lt. Bennett, wounded,	Lt. Bennett, wounded,

COAST OF MALABAR.

By accounts lately received, we learn, that Trade on this Coast, has been somewhat interrupted, during the last three months.

From the jealousy. said to be entertained of the Dutch, by the Rajahs of *Travancore*, and *Cochin*; Trade at the port of Cochin, has been particularly limited.

Alipa, and *Pantara*, belonging to the King of Travancore, are becoming Marts of considerable consequence; these ports are free and open, and are resorted to by Vessels of every description, and of every Country—all commercial articles are supplied by the Rajah, at *four per Cent* below the price, at which they can be had at the Dutch Settlements.

From the quantity of Rain lately fallen, Rice is selling at a very moderate Rate.

Large Timber, and planks, from 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, are to be had in great abundance, at Calicut.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTICS.

As delineated by an Author of some celebrity, in the year 1750.

" They have virtues and vices, strengths and weaknesses, seemingly incompatible. They are effiminate, yet brave; insincere, yet honorable; hospitable, not benevolent; vain, yet subtile; splendid, not generous; warlike, yet polite; plausible, not virtuous; mercantile, yet not mean; in trifles serious, gay in enterprize; women at the toilet, heroes in the field; profligate in heart, in conduct decent; divided in *opinion*, in *action united*; in manners weak, but strong in principle; *contemptible* in PRIVATE life, in PUBLIC FORMIDABLE."

The dispatches for the RODNEY—WOODCOT—PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY—OXFORD, and HILLSBOROUGH, are to be finally closed on the 3d of January.

PASSENGERS FOR BENGAL,
On the Cornwallis, lately arrived.
MISS DAVIDSON, MR. H. CART.

The H. C. Ship the Earl Fitz-William, Capt. Tweedle, arrived at Bombay on the 31st Ult.

CAPTAIN REID.

Captain Reid was first lieutenant of the Romney of 50 guns, when the Dutch Indiamen were captured in Saldanah Bay by the late Commodore Johnstone. He was put into one (the Donkbarhevd) as prize master; and the ship being very leaky, he suffered greatly; together with the crew, by the exertions to keep her afloat, which at length they were unable to do; for meeting with very bad weather in the Bay of Biscay, the leak gained on them, and the water got up to the lower gun-deck.

Lieut, Reid finding then that there was no longer any hope of saving her, proposed making a raft, all the boats being lost, except the jolly boat, which was agreed to.

When it was finished, the crew gave an affecting proof of their esteem for him, by all joining in an entreaty that he would take the jolly boat, with two or three hands, and try to save himself before the ship should go down, when no distinction could be made.

After much importunity, he consented; and went into the boat with three seamen and a Swedish gentleman, who was a passenger; he also took with him him a young child. When the boat got clear of the ship, the Crew gave him three chears. *On this circumstance, we make no comment,—that, we leave to the feelings of our Readers.*

In this situation, with the boat generally half full with the spray, they scudded for three days, when they fortunately fell in with a Flemish ship, 50 leagues West of Scilly, who took them on board, almost dead with the cold they had endured.

Lieut. R. while in sight of the ship, saw her go down gradually by the head, and the last time he observed her, the poop-rails just appeared at the water's edge; the raft was then visible near her; but the brave, unfortunate fellows upon it were never after heard of.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

From the Cape, we learn, that five Dutch homeward bound Indiamen, had arrived at Table Bay:—Two of them had unfortunately been driven on shore, and the other three were waiting for Convoy.—A Dutch brig arrived at the Cape, in October, and brought in three French Whalers.

The American ship Robert Morris, Capt. Hay, had arrived at the Cape in October.

HASTINGS's TRIAL.

The following CHANGES *have taken place in the* COURT, *before which* MR. HASTINGS *has been arraigned.*

Deceased Peers and Bishops, — —	51
Scots Peers in the last, and not in this Parliament	9
Peers who have succeeded by descent —	32
Peers created — — —	13
New Bishops — — —	10
New Peers for Scotland — —	6
	121

Making *one Hundred* and *Twenty one* changes in the Members of a Court of Justice, pending a Criminal Trial.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH,

The Rev. WM. ROBERTSON, D. D. principal of the university of Edinburgh, Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, one of his Majesty's chaplains in Scotland, and one of the ministers of the Old Greyfriars parish in Edinburgh was born in 1721, licensed in 1743. placed in the parish of Gladmuir in 1744, whence, in 1758, he was translated to Lady Yester's parish in Edinburgh; and, in 1761, upon the death of Principal Goldie, was elected principal of the university of Edinburgh, and appointed minister of the Old Greyfriars parish.

Of Dr, R. it may truly be said, that no man lived more respected, or died more sincerely lamented. Indefatigable in his literary researches and possessing from nature a sound and vigorous understanding, he acquired a store of useful knowledge, which afforded ample scope for the exertion of his singular abilities, and raised him to that distinguished eminence, in the republic of letters, of which his works, as a model of elegant composition, will long remain a lasting memorial.

As a minister of the Gospel, he was a faithful pastor, and justly merited the esteem and veneration of his flock. Fervent in his devotions, his piety was untinctured with *affectation* or *enthusiasm*; and his public discourses consisted of clear expositions of the Scriptures, abounding with forcible and animated reasoning.

In the social circle, his conversation was chearful, entertaining, and instructive; while the affability of his manners endeared him to all who knew him.

The Histories of Charles the Vth, of America, and of the *unfortunate* MARY, included in that of Scotland, will long continue to be read with pleasure, and impress future ages with respect for the memory of this elegant writer.

Dr. Robertson has left three sons, and two daughters. The eldest son is procurator for the Church of Scotland and an advocate; the second son, a Captain in the army, distinguished himself in the *late war*, under LORD CORNWALLIS, in such a manner as to command the warmest praise of that General; the third is also an officer in the army. Of the daughters, one was married to the late John Russell, Esq. writer to the signet; and the other to Patrick Brydone, Esq. F. R. S. the well known traveller.

Launch—a very fine Frigate pierced for 32 Guns, was Launched at Bombay on the 2d Ult. and Named the Bombay.

She is to be added to the H. C, Marine Establishment in India,

IRELAND.

In the system brought forward in respect to this kingdom, a ship belonging to the East India Company of 800 tons, is to touch annually at Cork for the purpose of carrying out such manufactures as are calculated for the East India market; in the same manner as the manufactures of Great Britain, the property of individuals, to be shipped for India from the port of London. The same rate of freightage, at 5 per cent only, to be charged from Cork as from the port of London.

WAR AGAINST FRANCE.

Kings, Princes, and States, engaged in the contest against the Republic of France.

The King of Great Britain;
The Empress of Russia,
The Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungary and Bohemia,
Arch Duke of Austria, Brabant, &c. &c.
The German Empire, collectively,
The Electors of Mentz, Treves, and Hanover, individually.
The King of Spain,
The King of Sardinia,
The King of Prussia,
The States General of Holland, &c.
The Republic of Hambourgh,
The Republic of Lubec,
The Republic of Bremen,
The Prince Bishop of Liege,
The Duke of Deux Ponts,
The Prince Hesse Cassel,
The Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburgh,

A combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth, and power, is without example in the annals of mankind.

The new CHANCELLOR'S *Farewell to the* COURT *of* COMMON PLEAS.

On Wednesday February the 6th, his Lordship took an affectionate farewell of the Court of Common Pleas. He was ushered in by his train in his character of Lord Chancellor, and took his seat between the venerable Judge Gould, and the other Judges.

His Lordship rose, and addressed the Bench and the Bar:—" It was with heartfelt regret, notwithstanding his Majesty's Royal favour in his late elevation, that he left those learned Gentlemen, whose practice and pleadings had for many year enlightened and improved his legal abilities. Fairer practice or greater abilities no Court could boast of. The remembrance of the kindness and attention of those around him would never be obliterated from his memory; and, although called by the partiality of his Sovereign to fill another important station in the administration of Justice, yet he was confident, that, from the firmness and integrity of the learned Judges, and the candour and ability of the Bar, the subjects of this realm could not experience a better shield from violence and oppression, than by the justice of that Court,"

Serjeant Adair replied in an excellent Speech. Among other observations, he congratulated the Public on the acquisition of a Magistrate, who united those rare qualities—elegance of diction—sound legal discrimination—quick and acute discernment;—and above all, that integrity of heart, which no good man had ever attempted to impeach.

The Lord Chancellor, the Judges, and the Counsel, in turns, shook hands, and then his Lordship took leave of the Court..

ARMENIAN HEROISM.

An Armenian by name Gregory Chamown, being stationed at a village near Dacca on his private affairs, was repeatedly solicited by the villagers to assist them in destroying a *Tyger* that had taken off two or three people, and done other considerable mischief, to the great dismay and terror of the inhabitants.—The Armenian yielded to their request, and at the head of about 200 of them repaired to the tyger's haunt, from whence they tried with shouting and other noise to disturb him; but to no purpose, by this concluding him to be further off, they were proceeding onward, when the animal, which lay close concealed behind a ridge of earth, flew at the Armenian who happened to be next to him, and who was immediately abandoned by every one, but his servant.—In the first spring the animal only wounded him in the left arm; but turning about briskly, and foaming with rage at his disappointment, he made a second spring open-mouthed, which gave the man an opportunity *to run his right arm down his throat and seize his tongue*, (in more Romanorum) *by which he held fast* till his *trusty servant speared* him to *death*; this did not hinder his closing his jaws sufficiently to shatter the man's arm both above and below the elbow.—About twenty-two days after the accident happened, this man was sent to Doctor Liotard's hospital, by that worthy Gentleman *Cachick Arrakeel*, where, to the credit of the doctor be it spoken, he recovered the free use of his arm without amputation, to the great surprize of several members of the faculty, and others who saw the nature of the fractures, and the mortified state of his flesh and wounds. The man is now restored to his occupations." [*Ben. Pap.*

PROMOTIONS—*Major Lucas*, to be Lieut. Colonel, and to Command the 5th B. E. I.—Major Lewis Smith comes on full Pay, vice Lucas Promoted

ERRATUM.

In the Courier of the 27th, ult. for H. C. MICHELL, *vers*, HIRAN COX, *read* H. MICHELL, *vers*, BENGAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

HAVING in my last, (which I observe you have very obligingly inserted) traced the slow, yet undeviating progress of the English Drama, towards that perfection to which it has since attained—and bringing my imperfect sketch down to the reign of *Elizabeth*, and the first compositions of Shakespeare, it is worthy of remark, that, these *first* performances of the immortal Bard, many of which are yet in the *first* class of excellence, were *first* performed by CHILDREN—and with such general applause and estimation, that the common players, as may be gathered from a scene in HAMLET, became jealous of their rising fame and popularity—and it is very certain, their little School proved an excellent nursery for the Theatres, producing many judicious and celebrated Actors.

It is astonishing to consider the number of Theatres, which now sprung up—from 1570 to 1629—no less than *seventeen* play-houses had been built—the names of which can now, only be collected from the Title pages of old Plays—Exclusive of these, many noblemen retained Companies of their own, who not only acted at their houses, but publicly under their protection, so that acting became a *profession*, and subject to abuses, of which old master *Stow* complaineth most heavily—observing—"*that the churches were in consequence forsaken*—"MAIDS *inveighled into unmeet contracts*—CITIZENS *excited to gluttony and idleness*—and "*their* WIVES *to cuckoldom*"—Sir John Hawes, the then *Lord Mayor* having suffered in the *latter* instance, induced the Common Council-Men, to *lay their heads together*, and prohibit all *enactings* in the city—Master Stow adds, "plays were afterwards suppressed, but upon application to the Queen, again tollerated with limitation."

Excuse MR. EDITOR, these dry quotations, which are merely introduced as illustrating the manners of those times, and I am sorry to add, the early depravity of the stage; on which head an old writer observes. "The stage no sooner began to talk that it grew scurrilous."

Yet was it not without its defenders, and many Pamphlets were written on both sides of the Question. The Title page of one is truly laughable. "*The School of abuse*, or *a pleasant invective against* POETS, PIPERS PLAYERS JESTERS *and such like* CATERPILLERS, *of the commonwealth*."

The stage notwithstanding, triumphed, and even in the Reign of the Pedantic *James*, attained to a higher pitch of excellence than can be well imagined.

In the year 1603 *James* granted a Licence, under the Privy Seal, to SHAKESPEARE, and four others, authorising their establishing a play House, which they did with various success, "*at the Globe on the Bank of the Thames*."

Shakespeare, finding his inferiority as an Actor, soon made his exit; but, to compose, Works of Immortality, the delight of that age, and the boast and pride of this.—Authors, Plays, and Actors, multiplied daily, nor was a Wedding, or any other act of festivity, unaccompanied by Dramatic performances; *Inigo Jones*, being frequently employed to furnish expensive and magnificent decorations, nor did Elizabeth and her Ladies, refuse to join in the Courtly Masques of those days.

Thus happily flourished the *British Drama*, until black Fanaticism, among her other blessed *Reformations*, totally suppressed Plays, Players, and play Houses: *Monarchy* and the *Muses* fell, together, a sombre shade enveloped the Land, from which, in the appointed hour, *Britain*—and the *British Drama* arose, and beamed forth with the added splendour, of newly acquired LIBERTY.

Here MR. EDITOR, I shall, with your permission, and for the *present*, conclude a task, by no means an easy one.

Yours,

SCENICUS.

LORD LOUGHBOROUGH.

Lord Loughborough was first introduced into Parliament, through the interest of the late Earl of Bute. In 1767, he was in the suite of Mr. George Grenville. In 1768, he attracted no small share of the public attention, by his conduct respecting the Middlesex Election.

On the decease of Mr. Grenville, he became one of the warmest supporters of Administration, and, for a period of twelve years, was considered as one of the warmest supporters of the Ministry of Lord North, At the end of that calamitous æra, his Lordship was found once again in the ranks of Opposition. There he has continued until the present occasion, when we find him coyly accepting the same office in the State, in point of rank, influence and profit, and lending of course, his decided support to Government.

Of his fitness for his present enplovment no preson can entertain a doubt. His Lordship's acquirements must also be of use, in many respects, to his new connections.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BILL.

As the Bill lately passed for the Relief of the Irish Roman Catholics, seems in purport and extent, not to be sufficiently known, perhaps, *our* READERS, will not deem as uninteresting the following outlines of the Bill.

This Bill relieves the Roman Catholics from bills of discovery, and puts their personal property on the same footing as that of the Protestants.

It admits the Roman Catholics to the rights of the Elective Franchise.

It provides, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to give them a right to vote at Parish vestries, for the repair of Churches, pay of Clerks, &c.

It provides, that no Roman Catholic shall have arms or ammunition in his possession, unless seized of a freehold property of 100l. a year, or a personal property of 1000l.

But on application to the Quarter Sessions, if possessed of 10l freehold a year, or 100l. personal, on taking the usual oaths, they are to be permitted to carry arms, paying one six pence to the Clerk of the Peace.

Roman Catholics are to be capable of holding civil and Military places of trust and emolument.

They may endow Colleges, and take out professorships, except out of the University of the holy and undivided Trinity.

They are to be admitted into corporations, on taking the oath of Allegiance, without being obliged to take the usual oaths.

Provision is made, that they shall not sit or vote in P[illegible]ent, or that no Roman Catholic shall [illegible] Lieutenant, or Deputy Chief Governor, [illegible]rd High Chancellor, [illegible]r Chancellor of [illegible] Exchequer, or Chief Justice of the King's [illegible]nch, Common Pleas, or Chief Baron of the Exchequer, or any of the Judges of the same, Commissioner of the Rolls, or Vice Treasurer, or Auditor General, or Attorney General, or Solicitor General, Provost, or Fellow of the College, Post Master General, Adjutant General of Ordnance, any Officer on the Staff, Privy Counsellor, or High Sheriff.

Roman Catholics are to have no right to the purchase of advowson on the Right of Presenation to ecclesiastical benefices.

They are exempted from the penalty which lay upon them, for not attending prayers on the Sabbath at the Parish Church.

Roman Catholic Priests are exonerated from felony, for the celebration of marriage between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

But if they shall marry a Protestant and Roman Catholic, or a Protestant and Protestant, not previously married by a Protestant clergyman, they shall forfeit the sum of 500l. One moiety thereof to go to the Crown, and the other to the Informer.

HORNE TOOKE.

In a Publication, by this extraordinary man, under the Title of—"PROCEEDINGS *in an* ACTION *for* DEBT, *between the* RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES FOX, *Plaintiff*, *and* JOHN HORNE TOOKE, ESQ. *Defendant*," we meet with the following very curious Recital.

'Gentlemen, if it were necessary, I could produce to you now from my pocket, a list of those who subscribed to the expences of these elections; (*the elections for Westminster*) but it is not necessary; and I mean to pass it over as shortly as possible; more shortly than perhaps its importance requires. But the most important part to the country at large is, that the nation itself, you and I, and the public, against whose best rights this expence is incurred, we must ultimately pay this expence ourselves.

'The expence on the ministerial side was partly paid by persons in office, at a sort of regular percentage on their places and profits. The lords of the admiralty were at first expected to pay two hundred pounds each; but this was thought too much, and, on reconsideration, it was reduced to 150l. for them: the lords of the treasury were expected to pay 200l. each; persons in superior situations 300l each.—

'*Lord Kenyon*. Mr. H. Tooke, I cannot sit in this place to hear great names, and persons in high situations, calumniated and vilified; persons who are not in this cause; persons who are absent, and who cannot defend themselves. A court of justice is not a place for calumny; it can answer no purpose: you must see the imporpriety of it; and it does not become the feelings of an honorable man.

'*Defendant*. Sir, if you please, we will settle this question between us now, in the outset, that I may not be liable to any more interruptions from you.

'*Lord Kenyon*. Lord Lovat produced the names of persons of great respectability, and he was stopped in the House of Lords. It was said it was indecent to do it, and that it became a man of station to refrain from such things.

'*Defendant*. I am persuaded I shall be able very easily and very shortly to satisfy you that I am not in the wrong path; and it is the more necessary that I should do so now, because it is the path which I most certainly mean to pursue, and will not be diverted from.

'You know, at least you ought to know, and I acknowledge, that if, under the pretence of a defence in this cause—I say, under the *pretence* of a defence—I shall wantonly and maliciously say or do any word or thing which would be punishable by the laws of the land, if said or done by me wantonly and maliciously any where else, in the street, upon any other or no occasion, gratis; I shall be equally liable to prosecution and punishment, by the same laws, and in the same manner, for what I shall say or do here.

'But, Sir, you have made use of some words which I am willing to believe you used in a manner different from their usual acceptation. You spoke of *calumniating* and *vilifying*: those words usually include the notion of *falsehood*. Now I imagine you did not mean them so to be understood; or to insinuate by them your evidence to the jury, that I had said what was false; but that by *calumny* you only meant things injurious to the characters of the persons spoken of, such things as would hurt them to hear, whether true or false.

'*Lord Kenyon*. Certainly.

'*Defendant*. Well! I thought so; and you see I was not desirous to take advantage of the words, to impute to you any other meaning or intention; because had you meant otherwise, and included the notion of falsehood in the word *calumny*, your lordship would then have *calumniated* me; for I have spoken nothing but the truth, as I believe you know, and which I am able and willing to prove. In one thing which has fallen from you, I go further and am stricter than you are; I think it hard that any persons, either *IN* a cause, or *out* of a cause, should at any time *unnecessarily* hear what is unpleasant to them, though true. I mean to do nothing of the kind. If I speak or act improperly, your lordship, and any persons thinking themselves injured or offended, will have as full and complete satisfaction and remedy as if it had been spoken or done in the streets, without any trial whatever. At my peril, therefore, I shall proceed, and expect to meet with no farther interruption from your lordship. I will state whatever I judge fit to be stated upon this occasion, whether pleasant or otherwise; for I think this trial of great importance to the nation at large, and not a common trial of disputed property. Had it been merely a common action for two hundred pounds, I should have retained some professional gentleman to manage the cause in the usual course; but I felt it to be necessary to bring forward those things which I could not fairly put upon any professional man whatever.

'Gentlemen of the Jury.—I have no connection with any faction or party. I abhor them all, and they me. It is not for any political purpose, or to further any man's views, that I have spoken of these factions. I have mentioned them to you that you may consider and feel the situation in which we all stand.

'You are, upon this occasion, the country; and so you are well called: you, the jury, are on this occasion, the representatives of the whole land, and should act accordingly.

ACCOUNT CURRENT of the PROMISSARY NOTES issued by this GOVERNMENT in the MONTH of DECEMBER, 1793.

Dr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Cr.	Pags.	F.	C.	Pags.	F.	C.
December 31st. To Amount of Promissary Notes exchanged for Bengal Promissary Notes, at 6 per Cent per Annum 153766 10 44				*December 1st. By Balance being the Amount of Promissary Notes in circulation on the 1st December 1793, as per Account Current published 6th December 1793*				413141	5	22
To ditto discharged by Certificates on Bengal for the remittance to England 1449 21 2	155215	31	46	*By Notes issued this Month as follows at 6 per Cent.*						
				4th Nos. 227 *and* 228	6329	21	2			
To Balance, being the Amount of Promissary Notes in circulation on 1st January 1794 and payable according to Priority of date.				*5th* 229	4000					
				6th 230 *and* 231	25549	31	47			
				7th 232 *and* 233	3201	9	52			
				11th 234	30000					
	437176	24	6	*12th* 235	2000					
				17th 236	2933	35	38			
				18th 237	3777	35	38			
				19th 238 *and* 239	32000					
				20th 240	2000					
				21st 241 *and* 242	6394	4	59			
				23d 245 *and* 217	3000					
Pagodas	592392	19	62	*24th* 243 *to* 249	45045		32			
				27th 250 *and* 251	13019	20	12			
								179251	14	40
				Pagodas				592392	19	62

Errors excepted

Fort St. George: 31st December, 1793.

ROBERT WOOLF, Accountant General.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. ABICH and FOLLIOT, Jewellers, beg leave to acquaint their Customers and, Public in general, that to remove the inconveniences of which they have complained, of being obliged to come to their house in the Black Town, Messrs. ABICH and FOLLIOT, have taken a shop in the Fort, which Messrs. WRIGHT and HURST, lately occupied in St. Thome's Street, where they will attend from nine in the morning, till two o'clock in the afternoon every day, to dispose of a variety of Articles they have now for sale, and will thankfully receive orders in their own Branch, and also for Mr. Horace Durand, Watchmaker, which shall carefully be attended to, and executed in their House, in the Black Town, opposite the end of Anderson-Street, where the business is carried on as usual.

Fort St. George, Dec. 30th, 1793.

FOR SALE.

AT MR. CHRISTIANI'S,

NEWLY Imported Danish Claret, of an excellent quality, in Chests of 10 Dozen at 4 Pags. per Dozen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be Sold by Public Outcry,
In the Shop of Monsieur Adville,
Watch-maker in Pondicherry,
On the 20th of January, 1794,

AN ELEGANT CLOCK, of most curious mechanism; originally intended as a Present from the King of France, to the Emperor of China, and valued by the Maker at 1,500 Pagodas.

By order of the Prize Agents of the Army.

Pondicherry, Jan. 1, 1794.

JAMES DOBBIN'S OUTCRY.

On Friday the 3d Instant at 11 o'Clock.

SEVERAL Hundred weight of Pine and Berkley Cheese, some furniture, Table Shades, and a Variety of Articles.

BY JAMES DOBBIN,
On the 4th of January, 1794.

SEVERAL Setts of the Proceedings of Parliament, on Mr. Hastings Trial, also the Indian Courier, in Setts of 12 Volumes.

DEATHS.

At Bombay *Capt. Alexander Macdonald* of Infantry, and *Capt. Robert Bell*, of the Artillery.

At Lucknow, R. Morris, Esq. Barrister at Law

PRICE CURRENT,

Madras: Jan. 3th 1794.

BENGAL GOODS.	Pags. per Garce.	BENGAL GOODS.	Pags. per Maund.
Very Fine Rice	80	Do. third do.	12
Second do.	70		per Chest.
First Cargo do.	60	Opium Patna	180
Second do. do.	55	Do. Bahar	013
Coast Gram	80		per Corge.
First sort Doll	75	Taffaties of Sorts	65
Lucknow do.	60		
Wheat	75	MALAY GOODS.	
Pease	75		Pags. per Candy.
Cummin Seed	28		
Do. second Sort	25	Benjamin first sort	50
Tincal, Maund	16	Do. second do.	28
Ghee	23	Tin	55
Do. second sort	20	Boiled Nuts	11
Sugar first sort	20	Pepper first sort	41
Do. second do.	15	Do second do.	35

Madras Exchange on Calcutta, 350 A. Rs. for 100 Pags

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY *J. D. MATTHEWS*, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT ST. GEORGE,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, LETTERS & ORDERS, WILL BE RECEIVED & ATTENDED TO, WITH THE STRICTEST PUNCTUALITY BY MR. MATTHEWS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ORIENTAL STAR, CALCUTTA.

The Courier.

EXTRAORDINARY.

N°. 430. *Saturday, January 4, 1794.* Vol. X.

"NON DONUM, SED DEBITUM."

We have taken this early opportunity to communicate the following very Interesting particulars, received this day: and although several of the Heads of Intelligence have been published in our LAST COURIER, *yet do we not think that the more circumstantial accounts subjoined, extracted from the* BOMBAY GAZETTE *of the 18th Ult: will be held by the generality of our* READERS *in any way superfluous.*

NAVAL ACTION.

IN THE WEST INDIES,

The SHIP DUKE of CUMBERLAND brings the following intelligence from JAMAICA, which place she left the 21st of *April.* "On the Eighteenth of April, the *French Fleet*, consisting of *Sixteen* Ships of the *Line*, *Twelve Frigates*, and several smaller vessels, fell in with the ENGLISH FLEET, of *Eight Ships* of the *Line*, *fifteen Frigates and some Cutters*, they were then in the latitude of 15 degrees.

The *French Admiral* being of superior force, made the signal for engaging the English fleet, and an engagement took place between the English Line of battle ships, and twelve of the French. After a brisk canonade for near three hours, when the fate of the day seemed to incline to the English, the French Ships that had hitherto been idle spectators of the combat, immediately hoisted the white flag and joined the English Squadron. The remainder of the fleet endeavoured to make their escape, which they partly effected. Four of them were Captured, amongst the number is La Libertè, Captain Lecocq, who defended himself with great courage against the London. These two Commanders were very intimate friends before the War; they were both wounded in the Engagement."

MARTINIQUE.

The French ships, *le Firme* of seventy four Guns, the *Calypso* Frigate, and a Sloop of War, joined Admiral Gardiner's Squadron, then at anchor in *Fort Royal*, in the Island of Martinique, carrying the White Flag. All communication is effectually cut off between *St. Pierre* and *Fort Royal.*

On the appearance of the English Squadron *the Royalists*, who were were in possession of most of the strong posts, excepting the Fort of *Bourbon*, immediately formed a disposition to attack it.

Letters, from *St. Domingo*, mention that they hourly expect to hear that *Martinique* is in our possession; it however appears by intelligence received by the *Ariel*, which left Grenada the 17th of May, that Admiral Gardiner had met with a more vigourous resistance, than he expected, and that he had written for a reinforcement of light Infantry immediately.

PORTSMOUTH, 24th JULY.

This day arrived here the Portugueze Squadron, consisting of Four Ships of the Line, Two Frigates, and Two Sloops of War.

Lord St. Helens writes from *Madrid*, that *Lord Hood* had arrived at *Gibralter*, and was joined by the Spanish Squadron. This united force had proceeded towards Corsica.

Lord How's Squadron has been reinforced by the *London* of 98 Guns, and *Ganges* of 74 Guns the whole put to Sea on the 22d, it is said, to meet a *French Fleet*, reported to have quitted *Brest*, in the beginning of the month.

The important Fortress of *Bellegarde*, in *Rousillon*, surrendered to the Spanish Troops. The Garrison made prisoners of war.

The Porcupine Frigate of 28 Guns, has lately captured the French Frigate La Capricieuse of 36 Guns, after a very smart engagement.

It may be said, that the brave Capt Hartwell, of the Thetis, has been the sport of Fortune, for she has treated him very capriciously: a few weeks ago, being upon a cruize, he captured the *Trajan*, East Indiaman, from Pondicherry, valued at *two hundred thousand Pounds*, which he sent homewards, under the care of a Prize Master; the *Trajan* was, however, recaptured, and carried into *Bordeaux*, by a French Privateer.

Advice was received at the Admiralty yesterday, that Captain Hartwell, had taken a French West Indiaman of very great value, which he had sent homewards, under the care of a Prize Master; but she has also been captured by a French Privateer.

Captain HARTWELL is sailing on a cruize, under Admiralty Orders, and not subject to the condition of a fleet; he is therefore entitled to three-eighths of the Prizes which he takes, and no doubt, he is at this time considering him self a rich man, for pursuing the object of his cruize, he is not at present acquainted with his misfortune.

NATIONAL CREDIT.

The latest Cologne Gazettes mention, that the plan adopted by the Government of Great Britain, for preventing the numerous Bankruptcies, and re-establishing the Credit of the Merchants, by loans from Government, had been attended with all the happy consequences, that could have been expected from the wisdom of the measure—A perfect confidence now prevails, and from the vast quantities of money flowing into England from Foreigners, the medium of paper is no longer necessary.

The Manufactories at Manchester, are again carrying on with their former alacrity.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wexford, the 20th of July.

"On the 18th, the inhabitants were informed, that an anonymous Letter had been addressed to the Magistrates, demanding the enlargement of two men, that had been arrested for sedition, and that in case of refusal, a body of three thousand men, were in readiness to set fire to the city. No attention was paid to this intimation, until about three o'clock, in the afternoon, when a Gentleman brought information, that a great number of people were assembled within a quarter of a mile of the town. Lieut. Buckby was taken prisoner, and was forced to march towards Wexford.

On this intelligence, fifty-six men belonging to the 56th regiment, and three Magistrates, with Major Valottan, at the head, who had formerly been Aid-de-Camp to General Elliot, Governor of Gibralter, went out to oppose them; when the Major, from humanity, wishing to make some representations to the populace, advanced a little in front—at that moment, Lieut. Buckby made his escape; the populace exasperated, fired on the party from the city, when the unfortunate Major Valottan fell.—The troops immediately fired, when after a short contest, the mob was obliged to disperse. Nine men were killed, and a great many wounded, many of which are since dead of their wounds. The unfortunate Major is amongst the number.

CAMP, NEAR VALENCIENNES, *July 27th.*—In the evening, on the night of the 25th instant, the Combined Army attacked the advanced works of the town in three columns; two of the columns attacked the Horn Works, forced the Covert-way, with fixed bayonets, and entered the enemy's works, who fled in confusion—they then spiked all the cannon.

The third column attacked, and made a lodgement on the Lunette, on the side of the *Mons Gate*; the troops who defended that place, were all killed, or wounded—as the communication between it, and the city had been destroyed, and their retreat cut off—here they also spiked up the guns.

At the same instant, forty brave soldiers entered the water, to the attack of the Redoubt of *St. Roch*, which was surrounded with water, and gallantly *carried it*—making a part of the garrison prisoners of war, and putting the rest to death;—here they also spiked up three guns.

We have not been able to ascertain the loss the French sustained on this occasion, though it must have been considerable in killed; we took about thirty prisoners, among whom were two Officers.

On the 26th the French demanded a cessation of Hostilities, for twenty four Hours, to bury their dead, which was immediately granted.

To day a *Herald* was sent, with Twenty Articles of Capitulation—which was noted and returned, informing the Garrison, they had until the 28th, at six in the morning, to return an answer, at which period, the operations would recommence, with redoubled vigour: it was O'Donnell's Independent Corps that gallantly carried the Redoubt of St. Roch. On the 28th, His Royal Highness the Duke of York having summoned Valenciennes, the second time, the Commandant requested *twenty four* hours to answer. In *twenty two* hours, the Articles of Capitulation, as *altered by the Duke of York*, were agreed to, and the place CAPITULATED.

One of the Articles of Capitulation is, that the Garrison shall be considered, as Prisoners of War: that they shall quit the place on the 1st of August with *all the* HONORS OF WAR; deposit their arms on the Glacis, and be at liberty to retire, where they please; but, both officers, and men, are to engage, not to serve, during the present War, against the Army of his Imperial Majesty, or of his Allies.

AUGUST 1st—This day the GARRISON of *Valenciennes* marched out, consisting of *seven thousand men*, under the orders of *Monsieur Ferrand*, by the Cambray Gateway.

The Combined forces were drawn up, from that Gateway, as far as the *Cence Briquette*, where the French troops, piled their arms, and were afterwards escorted by two divisions of cavalry, as far as *Avisne la sic.* After their departure, General Baron de Delien took possession of Valenciennes, with the troops appropriated to garrison that fortress.

CAPTURE OF MAYENCE.

The Prussian Troops took possession of Mayence on the 23d of July; the French Garrison, consisting of TWELVE THOUSAND MEN—about 2000 of whom, were sick or wounded.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

I. The French Garrison shall march out, in three divisions, with all the HONOURS of WAR.

II. The French shall be permitted to carry their baggage with them, but subject to examination.

III. The canons, mortars, and amunition, &c. to remain in the garrison.

IV. On the 23d, the Prussian Troops shall take possession of the Citadel, and the New Gate of *Kapel*, the fort of *Mars*, and the bridge.

V. That all deserters from the Prussian Troops, are to be delivered up.

IV. The French Garrison shall be escorted as far as Metz,

THE CLUBISTS could not obtain permission to retire, but are detained under a guard. The Citizen Ruebel, Commissary of the National Convention, wanted to proceed to Marionborn, to ratify the Capitulation, but the King of Prussia sent him word, that he neither knew or acknowledged the Convention, or their Commissary; His Majesty declaring he would treat with none but the Commandant, he immediately waited on the King, and the Capitulation was signed by him and the Prussian General *de Kalkreuth.*

TOURNEY, 27th JULY,

The day before yesterday about 2000 French Troops having advanced to the village of *Sainghien*, and *Pont à* Bouvines were surrounded by the Prussian Cavalry.

A small party of them found means to escape and retreated to Lisle, the rest were put to the Sword, excepting eighty four prisoners brought in here, two of whom were Officers: they have since been sent to *Ath.*

Yesterday the Prussians attacked the important post, of *Fines*, near *Douai.* The French were forced to retreat.

Seventy of the National Guards who were stationed in the Church, refused to surrender, and were cut to pieces.

BRUSSELS the 12 JULY.

CONDE,

Yesterday evening the Count de Rosemberg, arrived at this City, with the agreeable Intelligence of the Surrender of Conde. According to the Capitulation, tomorrow morning the Troops are to march out, with all the honors of War, to the Glacis, where they are to be disarmed and made prisoners of War, to be transported by water to *Anvers*, and that the Fortress with all the Artillery amunition &c. to be delivered over to our General. There were about two thousand two hundred men in Garrison fit to do duty, the rest of the Grarrison were sickly. The siege of this Fortress continued for three months: the Magazines are well furnished with warlike stores, and a very numerous Artillery.

Valenciennes is Garrisoned by the Regiment of Waloons who from the commencement of the Campaign have suffered very severely.

ASSASSINATION of MARAT.

On the 13th of July, about Seven o'Clock in the Evening, a young woman called at the House of Mr. Marat, and insisted on seeing him. With much difficulty she gained addmittance, as Mr. Marat was then bathing – she presented him a paper with one hand, whilst she Poignarded him with the other, and he expired in a few minutes. Her name Marie Anna-Charlotte Cordé, formerly D'Armant: she was of the parish of St. Satunini-ddes Eignirets a woman of some fortune, and resided at Caen. When she was examined, she declared she had never communicated her project to any person, that she had no accomplices, that the motive of her Action was, that a Civil war, was ready to burst out every where, and conceiving Marat, the author of all this mischief, she had sacrificed his life for the good of her Country—She was not quite twenty five years of age, and a most beautiful woman.

MARIE ANNE CHARLOTTE CORDE.

On the Interment of Marat, Marie Anna Charlotte Corde, addressed the Judges in the following words-- "I did not expect to have "been summoned before you---I had prepared "myself to be delivered to the insatiate fury of "the mob, to have been cut in pieces, and my "head carried on a PIKE, as an accompaniment to Marat, on his bed of Parade; it might "have served as a subject to rally the French, "if they are still worthy the appellation of "Frenchmen. Should I however have the "honor of the Guillotine, and my cold remains "be received by its native earth---the spot in "which they are interred, will hereafter be "honored with a Pantheon, and my memory "will be more respected in France than that "of Judeth and Bethulie."

The sentence of Death, was afterwards pronounced on her, which she heard with most Heroic fortitude.—Her last letter to her Father concludes with the following line, expressive of her feelings.

"Le crime fait la honte, et non pas l' èchafaud."

On the 10th ult, the Hon. Admiral Cornwallis, in his Majesty's Ship the Minerva, anchored in Bombay Harbour, under the usual Salutes from the Garrison and Shipping.—

On the 14th ult. anchored the Hon. Company's Ships, Barwell, and London, last from Tellicherry; which they left on the 8th.

They spoke to the Ship *Solomon Shaw*, from Bengal—left the *Belvidere Indiaman*,—from *Europe*, in Tellicherry Roads—saw the *Mentor*, *Royal Charlotte*, and *Betsy* in Cochin Roads,—passed the *Gloucester*, Capt. Billamore, with the *Morning Star*, in tow, on the the 13th.

The *Milford*, Capt. Egan, from Bengal, also arrived at Bombay the same day.